**The General Board of the National** Council of Churches has upheld the right and duty of Protestants to practice responsible parenthood.

Stating that "the right to use means they approve in conscience does not infringe on the right of others to refrain from using such means," the Council's pronouncement declared:

"Legal prohibitions against the impartation of such information and counsel violate the civil and religious liberties of all citizens, including Protestants."

The pronouncement further stated that the federal government and voluntary agencies have a duty to assist people, at their request, in countries where population pressures are creating social and economic hardships.

The National Council's Orthodox constituents abstained from taking part in the action. The Orthodox communions do not sanction artificial means of family limitation.

The General Board of the National Council of Churches, meeting in Syracuse, N. Y., took these other actions:

- Supported legislation which would provide medical care benefits under the Old Age, Survivors' and Disability Insurance to low-income families and those over 65 and over who cannot afford voluntary health insurance.
- Approved a resolution calling on all member denominations, their churches, council of churches and individual Christians "to work to assure all citizens the right to register and vote, regardless of race or color."
- Resolved its opposition to the use of public funds for private and church-related schools, while supporting increased Federal funds for the nation's public schools.
- Expressed its "deep concern" that a "full and fair presentation of

*(continued on page 16)*

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# CONCERN

a service of the
GENERAL BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERNS
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
- Division of Temperance and General Welfare
- Division of Peace and World Order
- Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

# CONCERN

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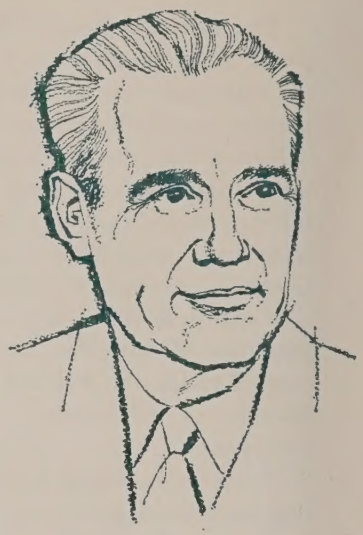
# *The General Secretary writes*



It is estimated that only 15 per cent of the American people pray. If more of us lift up petitions for pardon, peace and understanding, the results could exceed the significance of any Russian sputnik now being projected into outer space. What we need more than contact with one of the planets is communication with the Person who keeps them all in course and is ready to provide His children with spiritual power for every need.

"Tremendous power is made available through a good man's earnest prayer." This is a contribution to human welfare everyone can make.

*President Kennedy's inaugural* challenge, "Ask not what your country can do for you," has been variously interpreted by many leading statesmen. The best answer, we think, is now being spelled out by courageous young people who are besieging Washington with applications to serve without pay in the newly authorized "Peace Corps." This is the kind of sacrificial self-giving that the Church has been encouraging for the past two decades.

With guidance from the American University School of International Service, and other sound religious influences, these unsalaried ambassadors of good-will should so identify themselves with the people of the overseas world as to demonstrate the best qualities of American life, shared in the spirit of a fatherly God who wills a comrade-like brotherhood of man.

*Bitter hatreds now inflaming Amer*icans to riot cannot be overcome by legislation, fines or jail sentences alone. More adults must catch more of the spirit of youth who are willing to suffer in order to encourage reforms for the general welfare. As we contemplate current disorders, each of us would profit by an honest consideration of Jeremiah's dilemma in Lamentations 1:12.

*Meanwhile, the Attorney General* reports a new national record in crime volume, representing a 12 per cent increase over 1959, in cities of more than 25,000 population. These figures have no reference to so-called "riots." They reveal premeditated wrong-doing in the major categories of crime. Robberies constituted the largest single increase.

*This spirit of "getting something* for nothing" does not include gamblers at the race-tracks. Nor does it take into account the defalcations that resulted in the jailing of certain corporation officials for price-fixing.

*Now that Congress has voted* 412—6 to sustain HUAC, good citizens are challenged to help make right uses of the agency to eradicate communistic activities in the country. This the committee can inspire by refusing to intimidate loyal Americans who dare to oppose unAmerican ways of curbing free speech.

*The Minority Leader of the House* attributed recent "differences" over foreign policy to "unprecedented leaks" from the Pentagon. A noted columnist observed that the "near disagreement" between the administration and the Department of Defense arose from irresponsible statements that "slipped" out of a round of cocktails with military leaders across the Potomac.

Let us hope that the mild talk of the President will be matched in these touchy days by the temperate behavior of sober people, who alone can keep us out of unnecessary war.

# Peace corps draws enthusiastic response

The Peace Corps, an idea which President Kennedy advocated during his campaign last fall and established by executive order on March 1, has already stimulated massive response across the country.

Since the President formally established the Corps, phone calls and mail have flooded the Peace Corps headquarters in the International Cooperation Administration building, Washington, D. C.

The President's executive order set up the Corps on a temporary basis. Following this order, President Kennedy asked Congress to pass legislation placing the program on a permanent basis. The program will be administered by the State Department with funds voted by Congress for foreign aid.

**No age limit**

Americans of all ages can apply for membership in the Corps. However, few persons over 30 are expected to apply because of the physical requirements and financial sacrifices. Membership in the Corps will not take the place of Selective Service requirements.

Mr. Kennedy hopes to have 500 to 1,000 members of the Corps abroad by the end of the year. Under present plans, pilot Peace Corps projects will begin within six months in an Asian, African, and Latin American country. The first recruits will teach English, help farmers to increase their yields, and assist in the development of sanitary water and sewer systems.

The administration left the age limit open partly to meet objections from some critics of the Corps that older persons with experience frequently are more useful in underdeveloped countries than inexperienced but energetic youths. The Corps will probably serve as a supplement to, rather than a substitute for, the expert assistance that the United States has already provided to underdeveloped countries.

The President explained that "life in the Peace Corps will not be easy. There will be no salary, and allowances will be at a level sufficient only to maintain health and meet basic needs."

He said that "men and women will work and live alongside the nationals of the country in which they are stationed—doing the same work, eating the same food, talking the same language."

**Research study**

The Colorado University Research Foundation has carried on an extensive study of the Peace Corps idea. The study was authorized by the last Congress and directed by Dr. Maurice L. Albertson, a Methodist and former MSM leader.

Dr. Albertson recently spoke to a group of youths attending a UN-Washington Seminar. He told the group that "this is only the beginning" of a program that is a "tremendous step forward."

As a part of the study, he and his staff visited such countries as India, Pakistan, Mexico, the Philippines, Haiti, Nigeria, Ghana, and others. He said that they found a "real readiness for this program."

However, he explained that this will be a "two-way-street type of program." While the members of the Corps help with the work of other countries, they also will learn about the cultures of these countries. Dr. Albertson also

*(continued on page 4)*

*(continued from page 3)*

noted that the Corps will help to counteract some of the bad feelings that the military has caused in foreign countries.

According to the plans of the President, many of the members of the Corps will work for voluntary and educational agencies carrying on programs abroad.

Asked whether Peace Corps members will work with religious organizations overseas, Dr. Albertson noted that they probably will if the religious agencies serve strictly technical assistance and relief purposes. Religious agencies whose functions include some proselytizing will not receive Peace Corps help, he said.

**Corps objectives**

In a preliminary report of the study titled "A Youth Corps for Service Abroad" (which can be obtained from the Peace Corps, International Cooperation Administration, Washington 25, D.C.), Dr. Albertson and his associates report five objectives of the Peace Corps. These are:

1) To accelerate the process of economic and social development in the less developed areas of the world. (This is the primary objective.)

2) To foster a mutual understanding and appreciation of the culture, motivations, attitudes and problems of the United States and of the country in which members are working.

3) To enlarge the reservoir of American citizens who have a personal knowledge of other areas of the world.

4) To create a carefully selected pool of talented young citizens for further service abroad.

5) To provide young U.S. adults with an opportunity for personal fulfillment by applying their ideals of democracy, of the brotherhood of man, and of the dignity of labor in a program which stresses personal contact with the people in the developing countries.

**Corps characteristics**

The preliminary report also listed the characteristics of the Peace Corps. Among these are:

1) Members must have some skill or ability which is in short supply and is needed in the host country.

2) This must be a people-to-people program. Corpsmen for the most part will be operational-level workers rather than advisory-level technicians or experts.

3) Members will receive subsistence plus a modest spending allowance. The total will be enough for maintenance of health, vitality, morale, but not enough to live in a manner that is inconsistent with the people of the host country.

4) Members must have an education at least through high school.

5) The peace Corps will consist of both men and women, with a limited number of opportunities for married couples.

7) The length of service will usually be two years in addition to the orientation and training period.

8) An element of reciprocity must be built into the program as soon as possible so that young citizens of other countries can come here to participate in service projects in this country.

Dr. Albertson told the young people that a person's successful performance abroad will depend on his technical skill, adaptability, maturity, physical and mental health, ability to communicate, and initiative and creativity.

He emphasized that the proper motivation is one of the most important factors in the success of a prospective Peace Corps member. Two necessary parts of the motivation, he said, must be a "humanitarian desire to serve others as well as a pioneering spirit of adventure."

Dr. Albertson indicated that the training period for Peace Corps members would be three months. In his announcement, the President said that the training programs would last from six weeks to six months.

**Necessary projects**

The Colorado State study showed that the Peace Corps projects most needed in foreign countries are:

1) Education, especially teaching English, science, literacy, adult education and vocational training.

2) Community and rural development—agriculture programs, problems of the home, building schools and roads, cottage industries, etc.

3) Health and sanitation—nursing, technical assistants, mother and child care, sanitation, etc.

4) A variety of other projects including livestock improvement, improved irrigation, flood control, building and industrial trades, home industries, secretarial, and many others.

Plans for the program as ordered by the President were drawn up by R. Sargent Shriver, a brother-in-law and adviser of the President. On March 4 Mr. Kennedy announced the appointment of Shriver as director of the Peace Corps. If confirmed by the Senate, he will serve without pay.

Commenting on the Peace Corps as announced by the President, the *Washington Post* said: "It is well to keep the Peace Corps a modest undertaking, especially at the beginning. Quality will be far more important than quantity; the measure of the worth of the Corps will be in the good work it accomplishes rather than in the thousands of people involved."

# International control at the UN

*by Carl Soule*
*Methodist UN Office*

*In the first issue of the* United Nations Bulletin on Narcotics, *Trygve Lie, the first Secretary-General of the UN, wrote about the control of narcotic drugs. He observed:*

"The problem of narcotic drugs is in no sense a problem confined to one continent or civilization.

"In themselves narcotic drugs are neither dangerous nor harmful. Indispensable to modern medicine, they are used the world over to alleviate pain and restore health. Thus used they bring a great benefit to mankind. But abused they cause havoc and misery. The social dangers of drug addiction are well known.

"This dual nature of narcotic drugs has made it necessary to submit them to the most stringent international control. This control, functioning now under the auspices of the United Nations and expanding rapidly to the field of newly discovered synthetic drugs, ensures the limitation of their manufacture, trade and consumption to legitimate needs only.

This international control and the treaties on which it is based have, however, a wider significance than the limited field of narcotic drugs. If the principles on which these treaties and this control rest could be applied with equal success to wider fields of human endeavor, to other kinds of dangerous weapons, peace would be within our reach."

Since January 24, representatives from nearly 100 nations and territories have attended the Conference for Adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. By March 17 these representatives hope to conclude discussion on a single treaty to control narcotics.

Although the delegates represent some countries in conflict on many other international matters, no heated arguments have flared at this conference, and no vetoes or bloc voting have hampered the procedures. The representatives are hard at work for the control of narcotics by a single treaty serviced by a single international agency.

## The background

Throughout the years, international control has grown. In 1909 President Roosevelt initiated a meeting of 13 nations in Shanghai, which passed nine resolutions on the opium problem.

The first international narcotics convention met at The Hague in 1912. The principles from this con-

vention have served as the basis of international narcotics control.

In 1925 a Geneva Convention established a Permanent Central Opium Board; in 1931 a second Geneva convention created a Drug Supervisory Body to regulate the consumption of narcotics; and in 1936 a third convention called for punishment of narcotic peddlers.

In 1946 a protocol transferred jurisdiction of the Permanent Central Opium Board from the League of Nations to the United Nations. In 1948 a Paris protocol extended control to any new drug which produced addiction, and in 1953 an opium protocol specified six countries which could produce opium.

Ten years of effort went into the present conference. Members of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs received the first draft of a single treaty in 1950. Refinement continued until 1958, when the commission adopted the present draft text. And it might be another four years until the present treaty is ratified by all of the participating nations.

The new convention will simplify the law and the international control machinery, give closer supervision to the cultivation of plants for the production of drugs, and provide international prohibition for the addictive use of major narcotics.

One strange feature of this conference centers on mainland China. Although it is most famous for its use and production of opium, China with 600,000,000 people is absent.

Several interesting proposals have come from the discussions:

1) That all packages containing addictive drugs be clearly marked with a double red band.

2) That drug sellers give information about each sale in a book which has numbered stubs, and that this book be turned in when a new one is necessary.

3) That the production for export of coca leaves and cocaine be limited to Bolivia, Indonesia, and Peru, just as the production of opium is limited to Bulgaria, Greece, India, Turkey, USSR, and Yugoslavia.

The best small booklet on the UN work in narcotics control is *The United Nations and Narcotic Drugs*, a reprint from the Dec. 1959 issue of the *United Nations Review*. It sells for 15 cents.

*New Trends in Narcotics Control* by Leland Goodrich, Columbia University, is a 60-page booklet published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It sells for 35 cents.

Both of these booklets, the original draft of the single convention, and available current items on the control of narcotic drugs are available for $1 from: The Methodist United Nations Office, Room 1016, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17.

# A successful missions study

*The 1960-61 Church-Wide Mission Study, sponsored by the General Board of Missions, has centered local church attention on a search for solutions to alcohol problems.*

*Throughout Methodism, the churches have enthusiastically responded to this unusual home mission study. Local church commissions have cooperated to explore the mission of the church to alcoholics and the Christian responsibility for helping to solve the many other problems related to our social drinking culture.*

Many comments have been made about the success of the 1960-61 study. Among them is that of the Rev. James S. Conner, executive secretary of the Mississippi Church Council for Alcohol Education. He writes:

"I feel that my church has the most alert, effective, and helpful program that we have ever had—at least in my memory. If the response to the mission study over the church has been anywhere near like it has been here in Mississippi, I am sure that you have been amazed and thoroughly gratified."

As in Mississippi, Methodists throughout the country have responded to the study. Reports from the Board of Missions show that the distribution of *Stumbling Block*, the study book, should reach nearly 110,000 by the year's end.

"This estimate surpasses any distribution of the study book through this office in the last 11 years," Dr. Henry C. Sprinkle, director of the Editorial Department, Joint Section of Education and Cultivation, says.

### A program example

Churches have planned a variety of programs around the study. In Coos Bay, Ore., a lumbering community, the Methodist Church developed a series of four-Sunday evening programs on the study. These included:

1) A session to help the people learn what alcohol and alcoholism is, to understand why people drink, and to review the alcohol problem today. The superintendent of the Oregon State Hospital addressed the group.

2) A panel discussion to develop an understanding of the alcohol problem as it related to public safety, social-economic status, health and welfare, and law enforcement. The panel included a psychologist, chief-of-police, businessman, and member of the Oregon State Police.

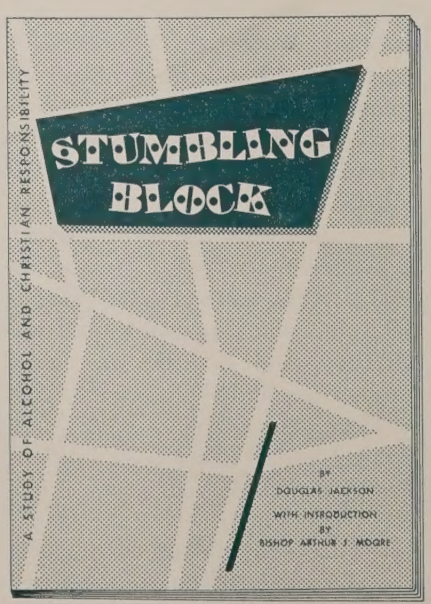
3) A panel discussion on what the Bible says about alcohol. Four Protestant ministers served on the panel.

4) A final session including the film "Far From Alone," followed by a discussion period for summary.

Pastor of the Coos Bay Church, the Rev. Paul E. Peterson, had this to say about the study:

"Our Commission on Missions was genuinely concerned about the success of an alcohol study course. We realized that a fair share of the church members use alcoholic beverages, and that the discussion should be free and above board. We felt that all points of view should be presented.

"We attempted to engage and secure the best possible leadership from our community and state. This was done and the results were most gratifying. In comparison to previous studies, the consistent attendance pattern at the alcohol study was outstanding."




Many churches are still scheduling the Mission Study for this spring. A variety of resources are still available. The Basic Resources can be ordered from Study Book Office, Room 1307, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, N. Y. The additional resources are available from the Service Department, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D.C.

### Basic resources

*Stumbling Block* by Douglas Jackson
This is the basic study book. Copies will be 75 cents each.

*A Leader's Guide for Stumbling Block* by J. Irvin McDonough
This is the adult leader's guide and contains complete suggestions for leading the study. 35 cents per copy.

*Youth Study Guide for Stumbling Block* by Emogene Dunlap
A special youth study guide for use by the Methodist Youth Fellowship and as a continuing non credit course. 25 cents per copy.

### Additional resources

*Filmstrip Library on Alcohol Problems*
A set of four "Basic Information" filmstrips provided for use in the study and as a permanent addition to the local church audio visual library.
Alcohol and the Human Body
Alcohol and Personality
Alcohol and Social Problems
Alcohol and the Christian Faith
The filmstrips are 35 mm., black and white, with 33⅓ rpm record, 55 to 75 frames each. A leader's guide for discussion accompanies each filmstrip. Cost: $6 each, $20 per set of four.

*Citizens Solve Problems Turnover Chart*
A 32-page table-top turnover chart providing basic information on alcohol and alcohol problems for group discussion. A leader's guide accompanies each chart. Permanent addition to church school library of teaching aids. Cost: $9 each.

*Mission Study Alcohol Packet*
A selection of printed leaflets and pamphlets designed as a supplement to the study book and for general distribution as follow-up for the course. Cost: 50 cents per packet.

*Blueprints for Temperance Action*
A set of four pamphlets containing specific suggestions for local church action, following the study course. Cost: 75 cents per set.

# The China question

*During its annual meeting in December, 1960, the Board of Christian Social Concerns approved a resolution concerning Communist China (See* Concern, *Jan. 15, page 5). Herman Will, associate general secretary for the Division of Peace and World Order, asked a group of church leaders and educators for their reactions to the resolution. The statements included:*

**Dr. Ernest Griffith,** School of International Service, American University, Washington, D. C.

"While the statement does not overtly endorse recognition of Communist China and its admission to membership in the United Nations, it does seem to point in this direction. As such, I would oppose it unless and until Communist China specifically renounces the use of force in the settlement of international disputes, including its relationship with Nationalist China. There are other ways not involving recognition whereby the necessary negotiations can be carried on with Communist China on matters such as disarmament, the Korean problem, Tibet, Laos, and the India border aggression."

**Rev. R. M. Bennett,** Secretary, Department of Overseas Missions, Canadian Council of Churches.

"My immediate reaction to the statement is quite favorable. It is a timely document where the United States is concerned, coming at the beginning of a new presidential administration. For the larger parts of the world, however, it presents the need long overlooked, and a condition worsened because it was not amended earlier. Nevertheless, I sincerely trust that your document will receive widespread study and men of influence use their opinions to amend an unbalanced situation.

"I think I am right in saying that it is a general belief among Canadians that we would have taken a very strong stand in the United Nations, particularly at the time of the return of Prime Minister St. Laurent from his world tour, had not severe pressure been exerted on Canada (and probably others) by the United States. Our feeling was that for us to press it would have been to create a split amongst friends that the world could not afford. We desisted reluctantly.

"The position of Canadian newspapers has never been hidden. A few have toed the United States line, but the majority of our newspapers have for many years boldly called for the recognition of Red China as a member of the United Nations. They have insisted that there can be no reason-

able or effective working of the United Nations which eliminates one quarter of the world's population from representation or supports an archaic and totally unrealistic government in Taiwan. . . ."

**Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr,** Union Theological Seminary, New York.

". . . With the main purpose of the statement, I fully agree. I do not think the introduction is very fortunate, because it calls for a full consideration of whether or not Communist China should be admitted to the United Nations. I think that topic has been discussed in the United Nations every year. The question is not what the UN does about it, but what we do about it.

"I would be happier if the statement would say clearly that China would not come into the UN, and we would not want her until the Formosa issue is settled; that we should work for a settlement of the Formosa problem on the principle of "two Chinas". I think that would make the issue clearer."

**Dr. Keith S. Peterson,** Department of Government, University of Arkansas.

"In general I endorse this statement. I would give special emphasis to the first sentence of its second paragraph. 'We believe that the people of the United States should be prepared in any case for the possible entrance of Communist China into the councils of the nations.' Certainly they seem to get precious little preparation in this point. Indeed, the statement is not nearly strong enough. What is needed is preparation for the *probable* entrance—even the almost inevitable entrance—of Communist China into these councils, and soon. The sentiments of democracy and brotherhood that are expressed in the Board's statement on this issue happen to be in keeping with what almost must become the political realities of the very near future."

**Clark Eichelberger,** Executive Director, American Association for the United Nations, Inc.

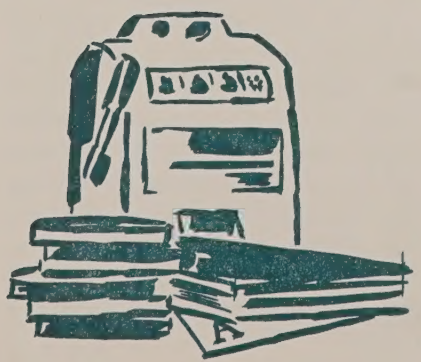
. . . "It seems to me that you take a forthright and intelligent position. You urge, with free debate on controversial issues '. . . that the United States should encourage full consideration in the General Assembly of whether or not Communist China should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.' Furthermore, you state your conviction '. . . that the people of the United States should be prepared in any case for the possible entrance of Communist China . . .' into the United Nations.

"I think you state the dilemma of the problem of Chinese representation very well. You recognize the need of safeguarding the rights of the people of Formosa. You point out the aggressive action of Communist China in Tibet and on the Indian border, and at the same time say that one '. . . should consider those areas where the programs and effectiveness of the United Nations may be strengthened by the participation of the representatives of Communist China.' "

# Churchmen can do something about gambling

by the Rev. John P. Adams

*The Rev. John P. Adams is pastor of the Plainfield (Ind.) Methodist Church and chairman of the Northwest Indiana Conference Commission on Christian Social Concerns. Mr. Adams, who was for six years pastor of the Hilliard (Ohio) Methodist Church, transferred to his home state of Indiana in 1960. In this article, he reports the actions of the Hilliard Church in helping to rid the community of a race track. In various parts of the country similar situations exist—race tracks, slot machines, bingo, casinos—against which churchmen also can act.*



In the summer of 1960 Hilliard, Ohio, did not have a race track for the first time in 13 years. The track, which operated openly from 1948-1959, had brought the community unsanitary conditions, dissention, inconvenience, and exploitation. To a few persons it had brought profit.

The "Hilliard Raceway" began in 1948 when the Fair Board of the Franklin County Agricultural Association signed a contract allowing the Columbus Trotting Association to use the entire fairground facility.

The terms of the contract provided for the use of the premises "for horse racing and for such other activities as many be incidental or beneficial to horse racing." Interpretated simply, this clause meant that the County Fair grounds would be used to support private pari-mutuel gambling. In a short time that gambling enterprise grossed $1,500,000 a season.

The County Fair, like many others in the country, did not make money, and renting the grounds seemed to be the solution to the financial problems. But the "solution" created many other problems. First of all, the County Fair became twisted and shaped by the interests of the Trotting Association. The Fair became a tool of the horsemen and the gamblers who worked with them, and the Fair's resources were used "to develop popular interest in the track."

### Residents Harrassed

Another problem was the location of the track since the fairgrounds stand nearby a residential area. During the 41 nights of racing at the track, the village residents faced intolerable noise, glaring lights, odors of horses, and the litter scattered by the patrons of the track.

Race programs, pari-mutuel tickets, and bottles piled up in the streets and on the lawns of the village. Long streams of traffic poured into the small town, and drivers parked anywhere, blocking driveways and jamming their cars into the village park, adjacent to the track.

In a few years the race track patrons had reduced the park to rubble, knocked over fireplaces and damaged playground equipment. The entire community soon suffered from the track on the edge of town.

Some persons, of course, thought that the community could not live without the "money" that the track supplied. Most of the town's businessmen were quoted as saying that the track was "good for business." Other residents earned money selling programs, parking cars on their own lawns, and working at the stables.

But protests began to form. In a unanimous vote the Official Board of the Methodist Church became one of the first groups to protest the misuse of the town and the exploitation of the fairground facility.

### Church action

When I became pastor of the Hilliard Methodist Church in 1954, I read the protest which the board had made many months before. I listened to the complaints of the responsible persons in the church and community. Then I decided that the church should launch counter measures.

Three weeks after coming to the church, I preached a sermon called "The Raceway, the Local Handicap." Each year, thereafter, for six seasons I preached a similar sermon on the Sunday just before the track opened.

When the church began to organize its resistance, the town council sensed its support and began to attack the problem with new and vigorous leadership that stunned the Fair Board and the Trotting Association.

The Methodist Church led the way as the people fought back. A Quaker lawyer offered leadership, counsel, and invaluable research. A Roman Catholic reporter of the *Columbus Citizen* became interested in the conflict and began to report the community's fight in his column.

The bad publicity bothered the gamblers. They tried to stop it, but failed even though they had a highly

paid public relations director. Apparently the press saw the situation as it was—intolerable and unendurable—and continued to tell the story.

Many threats resulted from the conflict. My life was threatened; I was insulted openly in community meetings and harrassed privately by mail and telephone. When the friendly reporter parked in front of the parsonage one Sunday evening, someone cut the radiator hose of his car. Other persons in the community received similar treatment. Businessmen who did not agree with "majority" opinion nearly faced an economic boycott.

### A growing church

Through the conflict, the church remained stable. The community, located on the edge of Columbus, grew in spite of the political situation. The church began a building program and during the five years of the most heated conflict, raised the money to build a $235,000 santuary and educational unit. This surprised many persons who said that expansion was impossible unless the church "laid off the race track."

The activities against the track continued with responsible leadership from the church and community. Finally, the trotting association agreed to discontinue its operation on the fairgrounds. The track concluded its operation in Hilliard in 1959.

When I left the Hilliard Church in 1960 to accept a call in my home state of Indiana, I told my new congregation that 'it will not be easy for me to detach myself from the church in which I have just served, for it was a church that stood firm even in the midst of controversial issues."

In Hilliard, I and the members of the Methodist Church had learned that **churchmen can do something about gambling!**

# ORGANIZED LABOR VIEWS RECESSION

***First of a series***

***Statements by AFL-CIO Executive Council***

*The following statements by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the current recession represent the point of view of organized labor. In later issues the Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs plans to present similar material from the representatives of management so that readers can compare the viewpoints and make conclusions about the state of the U.S. economy.—D.W.*

For the third time in seven years the American economy is in a recession, after only incomplete recoveries from the declines of 1954 and 1958. Decisive government actions are needed quickly to turn around the present declining trend and lift economic activities to full employment and maximum utilization of productive facilities.

If such actions are not taken, there is a real danger that the stagnation and rising unemployment of the past few years will continue and another recession in 1963 or 1964 will find the national economy in a weakened condition, both at home and in relation to the world.

As a result of incomplete recoveries from the 1954 and 1958 declines, unemployment was already at a high level when the present recession started in the summer of 1960.

By the October-December quarter of 1960, 6.4 per cent of the labor force was already totally jobless. When the employment loss of part-time work is added, the full-time equivalent of total and partial unemployment was about 7½ per cent of the labor force. At the end of the year, unemployment and short workweeks were increasing rapidly.

Industrial production, which reached a high point in January

1960, is 6 per cent below the peak and falling.

About 25 per cent of industry's plants and machines are idle.

Even more alarming—there is nothing on the horizon that gives confidence of an early and substantial pick-up.

### Unsold cars

Inventories of unsold, new automobiles are more than 1,000,000—about 40 per cent greater than the previous high at this season of the year—and a considerable number of these dealers' stocks are 1960 models. While auto employment is already lower than it was at this time last year, inventories have been rising about 50,000 a month. Layoffs are now occurring and more are expected in the coming weeks, as companies attempt to reduce huge stocks of unsold cars through sharp cutbacks of production schedules.

This serious cutback in auto production will further compound the difficulties for steel, rubber, glass, and other retail supplier industries.

Building construction in 1960 never reached the peak of mid-1959 and seems to be leveling off. New housing starts, which have been declining for a year and a half, are now about 14 per cent below a year ago.

Production of the nation's most basic steel industry has lingered at about 50 per cent of its productive capacity for the last six months, with no sign of a substantial pick-up.

Unemployment is rising—probably to 7 per cent or more of the labor force during the next few months. And the full-time equivalent of total and partial unemployment may well

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exceed 8½ per cent of the labor force.

These trends indicate the likelihood of a continuing decline of production and employment during the next three to six months or more. Many observers believe that the operation of the built-in stabilizers—such as unemployment insurance and a progressive federal income tax structure—as well as a modest increase in the placement of government contracts will cushion the decline and provide the basis for some pick-up in the second half of 1961. These forecasts of an upturn in the latter months of the year, however, present a picture of extreme gloom.

### Weak pick-up seen

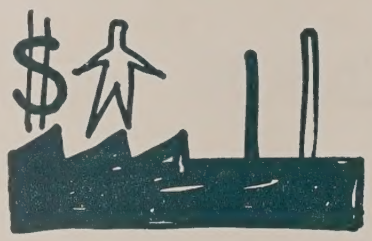
On the basis of current trends, only a weak pick-up, if any, can be expected in the spring or summer, if strong counter-recessionary actions are not taken by the new Administration. Even the most optimistic interpretations of current trends indicate that the number of unemployed will be 7 per cent or more of the labor force at the end of 1961, unless decisive government measures to lift sales, production and employment are quickly adopted.

Business investment in new plants and machines is heading down moderately in the first-half of 1961. Unless there is a rapid upturn of sales and production—and an increased utilization of existing plants and machines—business investment in capital equipment may continue to decline in the second half of the year.

Consumer spending for goods and services cannot be expected to increase vigorously in the months ahead. The increase of consumer buying power has slowed down considerably in the last several years and the basis for a continuing and substantial rise of consumer spending has been weakening. The spread of unemployment and short work-weeks has been further undermining consumer incomes. In addition, consumers are now concentrating on repayment of debts which rose sharply between late 1958 and mid-1960.

As a result, consumer expenditures for automobiles and other expensive items are weakening. Although consumer spending for food, soft goods and services will probably continue to increase slowly, total consumer expenditures may falter in the early months of 1960 and rise merely at a slow pace during the remainder of the year, unless production, employment and incomes increase substantially.

Home-building is expected to pick up slightly during 1961, after a long



decline that started in early 1959. If interest rates are eased, there will be some small improvement. But the low rate of new family formations and the present distribution of income mean that a substantial upturn of private homebuilding may not occur in the next few years, without a comprehensive government housing and urban redevelopment program.

On the basis of present contract placements and existing plans, federal government expenditures and spending by state and local governments are expected to rise only moderately during 1961.

### Government action

These trends of recession in the early months of 1961, followed by a slight pick-up in the spring or summer, would be a continuation of the stagnation we have experienced during the last few years. Only strong government action can turn the present decline around with enough strength to place the economy on the road to full employment. At present, there are no signs of sufficient strength in the economy to provide a rapid and substantial upturn to maximum utilization of the economy's ability to produce.

In the American economy—with rising productivity and resultant displacement of labor by improved technology, plus a labor force that is expanding by more than 1,000,000 people a year—the real value of total national production must increase by approximately 5 per cent per year, merely to keep unemployment from rising.

However, present indications are that the real value of total national production may rise no more than 3 per cent to 4 per cent from a yearly rate of $503 billion at the end of 1960 to a rate of $518 billion—$523 billion in the final quarter of 1961, on the basis of current trends. Unemployment, under such conditions, would be 7 per cent or more of the labor force—higher than it is at present. This type of "recovery" would be a continuation of the economic stagnation and rising unemployment of the last seven years.

If unemployment is to be significantly reduced, and full employment and production are to be attained, the economy must expand at a substantial rate.

It would take a growth rate of 9 per cent to 10 per cent in 1961 to reduce unemployment to a 3 per cent to 3½ per cent level. A growth rate of 5 per cent to 6 per cent this year will reduce unemployment to 6 per cent—only slightly lower than it is today.

The proportions of the problem confronting the American economy are therefore quite enormous. It is not likely that a high rate of economic growth can be achieved in a year that begins with declining economic activities.

The effects of years of imbalance cannot be overcome completely in a few months. A sustained two-year effort is needed to achieve full employment by the end of 1962. This means a 14 per cent to 15 per cent rise in real national production between the end of 1960 and the end of 1962.

The difference between recession followed by a slight pick-up, and economic progress in 1961-62 must be supplied by federal government policies. Positive government actions are needed to end the recession as quickly as possible and put the economy on the road to sustained expansion and full employment.

The basic causes of the economic imbalance which has imposed three recessions on the American people since 1954 must be eliminated.

# Measures needed immediately

Immediate measures to reverse the downward trend are needed. These steps should be backed up by long-range measures to assure stable economic growth and full utilization of human and physical resources. In addition, economic and social adjustments should be planned to ease the economy's developing structural problems which affect groups of workers, businesses, consumers, and communities.

To halt the decline and provide the basis for a quick boost to sales, production and employment, we recommend the following measures.

1) The President should be given discretionary authority, subject to disapproval in each instance by Congress, to temporarily reduce taxes when necessary to stimulate the economy. We believe that when unemployment exceeds 7 per cent of the work-force, the first $10 of withholding taxes should be forgiven each week for a period of 10 weeks. Such tax reduction should not exceed $100 per tax return.

An equivalent reduction should be given to taxpayers, not covered by withholding, at the end of the year. Congress, in order to technically provide for the filing of the 1961 tax returns, would reduce the 20 per cent tax on the first $2,000 of taxable income by an amount calculated to produce a tax reduction of $100 a year per tax return.

**Aid to jobless**

2) In order to provide a substantial increase in consumer buying power, the inadequate state unemployment insurance benefits now being paid the unemployed must be immediately supplemented by the federal government. Our proposal would supplement benefits at an annual rate of at least $125 million a month, the funds to be appropriated from general revenues.

If federal funds are utlized to pay benefits for persons covered by unemployment insurance as proposed in the first paragraph, then persons with a substantial earnings record who are not covered by unemployment insurance should be provided with similar protection for a limited period. At present levels of unemployment, the cost can be estimated at $80,000,000 per month during the emergency.

This emergency program should be undertaken with a view toward permanent reform of the jobless benefit system. Such reform of the federal-state system will take longer to become effective because states would have to bring themselves into conformity. Enactment of supplemental federal benefits on an

emergency basis without permanent reform of the program will act to reward the states for not doing a proper job themselves. Congress should provide incentives to the states to make long overdue changes in their benefit provisions and should provide interim supplemental payments to begin immediately to help the unemployed until permanent revisions become effective.

3) All OASDI benefits, under the social security system, should be raised 10 per cent for current and future beneficiaries. This can be done from present funds for at least a year. The additional long-run cost of this measure could be met by a gradual increase in the wage-base ceiling, starting in 1962, and an addition to contribution rates in 1963 or later, depending upon methods for financing other social security improvements. This measure would assist OASDI beneficiaries and add about $100 million a month to consumer buying power in 1961.

**Federal grants**

4) As much as $2 billion of additional municipal, county and state pubic works expenditures could be made in 1961 by the stimulating effect of $300 million in incentive grants from the federal government. Many state and local government programs have been engineered, planned and programmed, but are delayed by cost problems that can be offset immediately by federal grants of approximately 15 per cent of total cost. The direct employment impact of $2 billion of additional state and local government public works in 1961 would be approximately 110,000 construction jobs and 170,000 offsite jobs.

Federal programs for the construction of hospitals, roads and airports are already in being. These programs should be expanded by more generous appropriations, both to provide more employment and to help reduce our chronic shortage of these facilities.

5) Small business should be provided some tax assistance—to stimulate economic activity—by reversing the present 30 per cent normal and 22 per cent surtax rates on corporate income. The lower 22 per cent tax rate would thereby apply to smaller corporations, instead of the 30 per cent rate as at present, and the current 52 per cent tax rate would remain for all other corporations.

6) Efforts to increase home construction in 1961 should be made, including an easing of FHA and VA terms.

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*(The following two points require executive action and leadership.)*

7) The placement of government contracts should be accelerated, wherever possible for the purchase of normal government supplies as well as for the construction of public buildings, post offices, roads, harbors, and so forth.

8) The Federal Reserve Board should be urged to abandon its "bills only" of "bills usual" policy for a truly flexible monetary policy. At present, the Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee should buy securities of varying maturities, rather than concentrate almost exclusively on the purchase of bills.

This eight-point program, if adopted would stimulate sufficient economic activity, with enough speed, to reverse the present decline and set the stage for the long-range and structural programs that are necessary to sustain a balanced and growing full-employment economy, with reasonable price stability.

## Long-range program needed

While the recession requires immediate government attention, a long-range program for sustained economic progress is needed to correct maladjustments and imbalances that have developed in recent years. Prompt measures to counter the recession should be backed up by a comprehensive program to maintain the economy on a course of full employment and balanced economic growth.

**Economic advisers**

In pursuing the objectives of full employment and balanced economic growth, the Council of Economic Advisers should project the levels of private investment, consumer spending and government expenditures that are necessary to sustain maximum use of manpower and productive capacity in an expanding economy. Long-range projections, based on probable manpower and productivity trends and national needs, can indicate the general direction which economic policies should take. Annual presentation of economic targets—with semi-annual reviews—can provide private groups and government with guide-lines for policy decisions.

The perspective gained by such projections could lead to measures that will assure a much-improved inter-relationship between the econ-

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# The National Convocation

Registrations for the National Convocation on Christian Social Concerns should be received by the Convocation Office, 100 Maryland Avenue N. E., Washington 2, D. C., by April 1, 1961. **Local church leaders as well as conference and district leaders are invited to attend.**

Planned as a leadership conference for conference, district, and selected local church leaders, the Convocation will be held at Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., April 24-28, 1961.

The opening session of the Convocation will convene at 7:30 p.m. on April 24. Bishop Gerald Ensley of the Iowa Area and president of the CSC Board, will give the keynote address.

In addition to presentations reported in the March 1 *Concern*, there will be special interest groups on 24 areas. These will meet Thursday morning, April 27, and include discussion on juvenile delinquency, the quadrennial program on race relations, disarmament and other important areas.

From Thursday noon-3:00 p.m. delegates will attend sessions of Congress, and talk with their Congressmen and Senators. On the same day, they will have an opportunity to attend a briefing session at an embassy, the State Department, another government agency, or a national organization located in Washington.

*Conference, district and local church leaders who still plan to register may use the blank below.* The registration fee is $5. Each person attending is asked to provide $15 for a travel pool to help the travel costs of persons attending from distances of more than 1,000 miles. Housing will be arranged by the Convocation office. Costs will vary from $3.50 to $8.00 per person per day. Delegates will pay directly for housing and meals. Approximate cost for the four days will be $45.

Name _____

Address _____

Conference _____

Jurisdiction _____

Enclose total fees of $20.00

Check here if housing is desired ☐

Check here for information on Washington, D.C. tours ☐

Check here for information on United Nations tours ☐

# Undesirable films discussed

The individual Protestant should be his own censor, the director of the National Council of Churches' Broadcasting and Film Commission stated last week. In his annual report, Dr. S. Franklin Mack emphasized that no one person or organization can speak for all Protestants.

"Informed individual conscience," he told the annual meeting of the BFC Board of Managers, "supports the good programs and films and rejects the inferior."

Admitting that some film producers and distributors are often reluctant to let their own children see some of their pictures, Dr. Mack explained the problem of popular demand. "Only the public can control the kind of programs produced, the industry leaders tell us. Lack of patronage will kill undesirable films, while a busy box office can put a quality film 'over the top.'"

Much lively discussion developed during the two-day annual meeting over recommendations by the Commission's West Coast office that something be done about "the exploitation of sex and violence" in movies and on television.

"This is a situation calling for statesmanship on the part of the churches," said Dr. Mack. He urged the denominations to "clarify their policies" on the mass media.

## Study links smoking to premature birth

A study indicating a relationship between heavy smoking and premature births was made public recently.

The study cited records of interviews with 2,736 women over a period of two-and-a-half years. The women responded to questions about their smoking habits. Those who acknowledged smoking a pack a day or more had a rate of premature births more than double that among non-smoking mothers.

Todd M. Frazier, Baltimore City's director of biostatistics, read the study to a meeting of the Johns Hopkins Medical and Surgical Association. The study also disclosed that 154 women who decided to stop smoking during pregnancy showed a marked decline in premature births.

## Crimes program bill

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) recently proposed a five-year, $47 million "crash program" to combat juvenile delinquency throughout the nation. The program would:

- Help states set up and operate juvenile delinquency control programs.
- Provide grants or fellowships to train social workers in youth problems.
- Provide grants for research on behavior problems and techniques for dealing with them.
- Expand the present HEW technical assistance program for youth.
- Set up a national advisory council on juvenile delinquency.

## by *Roger Burgess*

*The United States has fewer clergy*men than bartenders, according to a 1960 report by Religious News Service.

RNS pointed out that statistics on occupations and professions published annually in the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* show that the nation has over 193,000 bartenders and only about 167,000 clergymen.

*During the fall semester, Prince*ton University banned student smoking during lectures or classes. Dr. Robert F. Goheen, president, said that the ban would save the school $16,000 a year in cleaning and floor refinishing costs.

*In York, Pa., the York Gazette and Daily* announced some time ago that it would no longer accept tobacco advertising. The newspaper has excluded advertising of intoxicating beverages from its columns for 40 years.

The decision came after the announcement by the Surgeon General of the United States concerning smoking and cancer. According to the advertising manager, "the ownership feels ethical responsibility for advertising copy accepted and does not wish to encourage anyone to use something which a high authority indicated might prove deeply harmful."

*In 1959, KDKA-TV in Pittsburgh,* Pa., completed a survey of attitudes and habits of Pittsburgh drivers. Of the 2,000 questionnaires sent out, over 93 per cent of the reporting drivers admitted they exceeded the posted speed limit on the road. Also, 18.4 per cent of these persons admitted to driving while under the influence of liquor, and over 65 per cent said they drove after social drinking to some degree.

by *Herman Will, Jr.*

The Peace Corps, established by executive order of the President, can well be one of the most important steps of the new administration. This is not a partisan opinion.

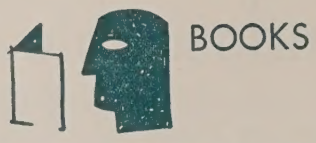
Speaking to a group of Methodist Youth leaders in Washington, Rep. Marguerite Stitt Church (R-Ill.) complimented the Kennedy Administration on indications that it is proceeding with imagination in finding new approaches to old problems. She cited the Peace Corps as a significant and hopeful plan to provide more opportunities for "people to people" diplomacy.

Mrs. Church, along with many members of Congress on both sides, believes that the United States has concentrated too much on large scale military and economic aid programs and neglected ways of helping people directly with their immediate problems.

The last Congress authorized an appropriation for the study of the idea of a youth Peace Corps, then advocated strongly by Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.). Colorado State University's research agency made the study under the direction of Dr. Maurice Albertson.

The importance that President Kennedy attaches to the Peace Corps idea is emphasized by the fact that his brother-in-law, Sargent Shriver of Chicago, is heading its development. Shriver is an able person, having served as president of the Chicago Board of Education and having given active leadership in the Catholic Interracial Council.

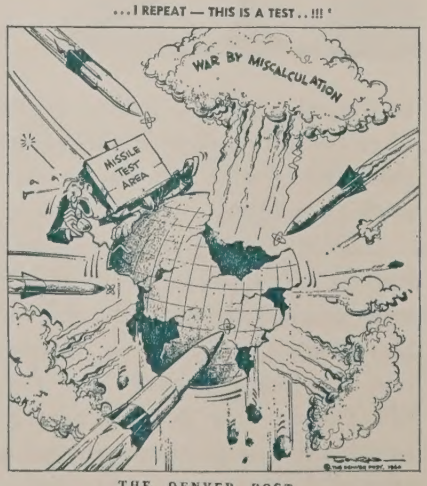
Methodist leaders, with other churchmen, will want to consider carefully the relationships that might be worked out with the Peace Corps, since the plan envisions the use of the men and women who volunteer by private as well as public agencies.




**Christian Attitudes Toward War and Peace** by Roland H. Bainton, Abingdon Press, New York-Nashville, 1960, $4.75.

The noted church historian Roland Bainton, has performed a real service in bringing together a wealth of historical material from both the pre-Christian and Christian eras. He describes carefully the shift of early Christian attitude from one of strenuous opposition and conscientious objection to one of acceptance of the "just war" and then to the religious crusade. This last development was accompanied by the emergence of sectarian pacifism both within and outside the Catholic Church.

With the Renaissance came the revival of the doctrine of the "just war" as thinkers like More, Erasmus, Agrippa and Frank pled for peace with the rulers of their day. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, marked by wars of religion, also saw the rise of the historic peace churches: Anabaptists (now the Mennonites and Hutterites), the Quakers, and the Brethren. Bainton, himself a Quaker, traces the history of relations between the peace churches and the Indians on the American frontier.




After chapters on the "Enlightenment" and the century of comparative peace from 1815 to 1914, the author reviews the inter-war period with the creation of the League of Nations and the growth of Christian pacifism, especially in Protestantism. He describes the ignoring of moral considerations as World War II progressed.

The last two chapters are easily the most interesting in the book. Here Roland Bainton moves from the historical to the contemporary and considers the moral and theological issues posed by modern war with its instruments of mass destruction and by the arms race in nuclear and bacteriological weapons. He closes with a series of questions, two of which are these:

"Shall the scrupulous then become unscrupulous in order to survive? Are we to renounce honor, shame, mercy and compassion in order to live?" —HW

## Prayer-song shows path to peace

During Brotherhood Week in February, a number of radio and television stations in the United States and Canada carried a prayer-song for peace to their listeners. This is the prayer:

*"Let there be peace on earth, and let it begin with me; Let there be peace on earth, the peace that was meant to be; With God as our Father, brothers all are we. Let me walk with my brother in perfect harmony. Let peace begin with me, let this be the moment now. With every step I take, let this be my solemn vow: To take each moment and live each moment in peace, eternally. Let there be peace on earth, and let it begin with me."*

Two boys from Montreal, Canada, heard the song, written six years ago, and began a project to "Share the Prayer Everywhere." You can help by using it in your groups.

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omy's ability to produce and the demand for goods and services, as well as between private and public expenditures.

The Council of Economic Advisers should provide all sectors of the American economy with guide-lines for decisions that can sustain full employment and balanced growth.

### A program

The need for a substantial increase in the level of demand gives us an opportunity to quicken our approach to eliminating the great gaps in public services and social welfare.

Private investment will not and cannot rise, on a sustainable basis, so long as the demand for goods and services lags and existing plants and machines remain idle. Increased government expenditures to meet the needs for more adequate national defense, public services and social welfare can boost sales, and, in turn, create incentives for high and rising levels of private investment.

Although these long-run programs are essential in any event, it is especially important at present to start them moving rapidly, in order to get the American economy back on the road to full employment and adequate growth.

1) Federal aid for school construction and teachers' salaries should have top priority.

2) A comprehensive federal program of low-cost, low-rent public housing and middle-income private housing is needed. College housing and housing for the elderly must be given attention.

3) The blight of city slum areas must be removed and urban centers rebuilt through a comprehensive urban renewal program.

4) The present community facilities program should be replaced by an enlarged and improved effort to enable cities and towns to provide adequate sewage disposal plants, sewage lines, power facilities, cultural and recreational facilities, hospitals and nursing homes, roads, streets, mass transportation, and other essential facilities.

5) Natural resource development must be fostered by federal government policy. The neglect of recent years has made the need greater and more immediate.

6) Areas of economic distress can no longer be neglected. Aid and assistance must be made available through federal programs, established through an independent federal agency.

7) The Fair Labor Standards Act should be amended to extend that law's coverage to millions of unprotected low-wage workers and to raise the federal minimum wage to $1.25 an hour.

### Social insurance

8) Long-range improvements in our social insurance system are overdue.

Unemployment compensation coverage must be extended and standards for benefit amounts and duration should be established by Congress. Exhortations to the states to improve their benefit levels, duration of benefit payments and fiscal solvency have failed. Congress should now require the states to meet minimum federal standards of at least 50 per cent of a worker's average weekly wage up to a maximum of two-thirds the state's average weekly wage, and for so long as a worker is unemployed, up to a maximum of 39 weeks.

Benefit levels for OASI require improvement and the disability provisions should be liberalized.

Medical care, particularly for the aged, should be provided through the social security system.

9) A comprehensive, national shelf of deferable federal, state and local government public works programs should be established now, to be put into operation promptly if another recession starts. Such quick action, at the very beginning of a general decline, would stimulate the demand for construction materials and would increase job opportunities.

10) Standard working hours should be reduced gradually, with no reduction of take-home pay, as technological change accelerates and productivity rises.

11) The federal tax structure should be reformed and overhauled to provide a balanced and equitable basis for raising needed federal revenues. Recent erosions have weakened the progressive tax structure, originally intended by the law, and have contributed to the lack of balance between the economy's ability to produce and actual sales.

Once full employment is achieved, the reformed tax structure could provide the additional revenue necessary for enlarged federal spending. It is true that existing rates will yield substantial revenue increases if adequate economic growth is achieved. This may be sufficient to obtain a balanced budget during periods of high levels of employment and production. However, the goal of overhauling and reforming the tax structure should not be avoided. Re-establishment of equity in the tax structure may make it possible to avoid tax increases in the years ahead, possibly to retire some of the public debt, and perhaps to permit some tax reduction.

## Dateline

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all available facts" about the events depicted in the film "Operation Abolition" be made in connection with any screening of it in local churches.

**The Special Labor Subcommittee** of the House Education and Labor Committee has reported to the full committee an amended bill to increase the minimum wage for workers already covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act from $1 to $1.25 an hour over a two year period.

The Subcommittee-approved bill would also extend coverage to about 4 million workers. The Administration had requested a raise to $1.25 over three years and extension of coverage to about 4.3 million workers.

On the other side of the Hill, the Labor Subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee began its hearings on similar legislation late last month.

**Draft legislation authorizing** grants of federal funds to be used for construction of elementary and secondary school classrooms or improvement of teachers' salaries has been sent to Congress by the Kennedy Administration.

The Administration bill (S. 1021, H. R. 4970) has been introduced by Senator Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), Chairman of the Education Subcommittee of the Senate's Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), member of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Morse on February 20 told the Senate that he had been asked by the Administration to introduce its bill and act as floor leader for the measure when it came before the Senate for action. Morse also announced that his subcommittee would conduct hearings on the bill early in March and said that he would not introduce this year his amendment to provide loan money under the bill for use by private and parochial schools for construction purposes.

Morse pled with his fellow Senators not to offer major amendments to the bill in order that a basic federal aid to education bill could be passed. He said that he would not offer his loan amendment for this reason and also because, " . . . if I am going to serve to the best of my capacity as the floor leader of the bill, then I owe it to the President to try to get his bill through in the form in which he proposes it . . . "

A few days later, however, Morse announced that he would, after all, introduce his loan proposal as an amendment to the Administration bill. His shift of position, coupled with the opposition of the Catholic hierarchy to any federal aid bill which did not include aid to parochial schools and the announcement by Rep. John McCormack, Catholic Majority Leader of the House that he would support the loan proposal indicate a controversial path through Congress for the Administration bill. The highest leaders of American Catholicism have declared that the Church will oppose the President's program as "discriminatory" unless it is amended to provide assistance for private and parochial schools. Kennedy has said that the Constitution prohibits such aid.

**The House, March 1, adopted** a resolution authorizing expenditures of $331,000 by its Un-American Activities Committee during 1961.

The resolution was approved by a 412-6 roll-call vote. Joining Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) in opposition were Democrats Thomas Ashley (Ohio), Edith Green (Ore.), Robert Kastenmeier (Wis.), Barratt O'Hara (Ill.) and William Ryan (N.Y.).

Roosevelt urged that the Committee's funds be "drastically reduced" on the ground that "virtually every cent given to it is spent in injuring our citizens and weakening our democratic institutions."

**President Kennedy established** on March 5 a new committee to ensure that Americans of all colors and beliefs shall have equal access to Government employment and to employment with those doing business with the government.

The President issued an executive order calling for "vigorous enforcement" and providing the committee with sanctions which he said were "sweeping enough to ensure compliance." Vice President Johnson will be the chairman of the new committee, which will have power to enforce anti-discrimination provisions through a system of compliance reports.

## CALENDAR

*Christian Social Concerns events on the national, regional, and annual conference level will be listed in the space below.*

*Suggestions for calendar items may be sent to CONCERN, editor, the Methodist Building, 100 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington 2, D. C.*

**March**

15-16, Delaware Conference MYF Washington UN Seminar.

20-24, Human Relations Orientation Conference, Louisville, Ky.

**April**

4-6, Newark Conference MYF Citizenship Seminar.

6, Campus Alcohol Seminar, Andrew College, Cuthbert, Ga.

11-12, Disarmament Conference, Washington, D. C.

19-20, Central West Conference Convocation, Mason Memorial Church, Kansas City, Kan.

21-22, New Jersey Conference MYF Social Concerns Conference, Ocean City, N. J.

24-28, National Convocation of Social Concerns, Washington, D. C.

30-May 8, North American Conference on Church and Family, Green Lake, Wis.

**Briefing Conferences**

July 31-Aug. 3, South Central, Mt. Sequoyah, Ark.

Sept. 12-14, Southeastern, Lake Junaluska, N. C.

Sept. 19-21, Western, First Methodist Church, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Sept. 26-28, North Central, Wesley Church, Minneapolis, Minn.

Nov. 1-3, Northeastern, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.